



# THE DEMOCRAT.

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the Daily Democrat at 10 cents per week,  
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scribers by the year can avail themselves of  
this privilege.

## Democratic Ticket, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of N. Hampshire.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
W.M. R. KING, of Alabama.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
JOHN W. STEVENSON, of Kenton.  
BEVERLY L. CLARK, of Simpson.

1st District—W.W. BRADLEY, of Hopkins;  
2d " T. C. McCRAEY, of Daviess;  
3d " J. P. BATES, of Bates;  
4th " J. M. COOPER, of Cooper;  
5th " J. N. FOOL, of Marion;  
6th " J. M. ELLIOTT, of Floyd;  
7th " N. GREGORY, of Henry;  
8th " G. H. HARRIS, of Scott;  
9th " J. M. NESEY, of Bath;  
10th " J. C. MARSH, of Kenton.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST  
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED  
MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND  
TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHER-  
HOOD."  
—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

*see Negli on Foreigners.*  
"No neutral between extending the period of re-  
tirement, or the period of service, or the period of ex-  
ecution, or the period of punishment, or the period of  
any other punishment."—Wm. Scott.

WEDNESDAY, : : AUGUST 11, 1852.

The resolution that Congress has no power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements puzzles the wags a good deal. The younglings don't understand what in the world it means, and the elders affect to be at a great loss to comprehend it.

If they will go back to the origin of the controversy on this subject they will see what is meant. The elaborate message of Monroe, in 1823, is a full exposition of the whole subject. He examines every clause of the federal constitution which was brought forward as conferring the power in question, and shows the fallacy of all the logic employed to make out such a power from any one of them.

At that day the present highway of trade and commerce were not open, and the necessity for them was severely felt. There was a strong disposition to involve the federal government in the business of internal improvements; but it was shown that Congress could not obtain the right of way through the States—could not punish trespasses upon public works without encroaching upon State rights; whilst at the same time no power to engage in such works could be pretended even, except as an incident to some other power.

A general system was therefore abandoned; but still constant efforts have been made to run the policy in practice; and hence the probability of guarding against it.

Monroe in this same message, whilst he denied the power of Congress to engage in such a work, nevertheless contended that Congress had the power to appropriate money at discretion, that there was no limit to the power of appropriation. Although we think this doctrine totally indefensible, it has been often acted upon.

The wags never had any scruples on the subject, and often enough have voted with us to accomplish the purpose. We are told they are gentlemen of "ability and high social standing," and it must therefore be presumed their statements are true. We know nothing of the personal standing of these editors, but have no doubt we know fully as much as the editors of the Journal.

It does not, however, appear that they were present at the delivery of the speech. They publish a report made to them by a certain Mr. Ross, a rampant and insane abolitionist, who may also be, in the Journal's estimation, a gentleman of talent and high social position. There can be no doubt, whether they know anything about his character or not, our neighbors are ready to endorse it, as in the case of their abolition editorial allies.

Granting, however, all the Journal claims as to the respectability of these persons, they have been connoted by a host of gentlemen whose social position nobody questions, and some of them occupying high official positions, State and national, who heard the speech and pronounced the report published by these abolitionists, utterly false. After this, no man can believe in its truth, whatever he may, for party purposes, choose to say, unless in charity that, in our opinion, all others owning lands in this county over which the road may pass ought to grant, and so help us, to give it the right of way, most cordially and without charge.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Esq., of New York, has no doubt, however, that the speech was delivered at the time he states, and that the editor of the Journal is a liar.

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# THE DEMOCRAT.

WEDNESDAY, : : AUGUST 11, 1852.

**A Word to Advertisers.**—All the advertisements appearing in the Daily Democrat are transferred to our Evening Edition, and receive a gratuitous insertion in it. Thus each patron of the morning paper has the advantage of an evening circulation to a double class of readers free of charge.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!



The democracy of the Eighth Ward will have a meeting TO-NIGHT on Main street, between 11th and 12th streets, at Wolfe's coffee-house. Important business on hand. Let every democrat that can be present.

But how disgusting and contemptible the effort to save Gen. Pierce, by such military points as he made in his speech, to depict the actions of the traitor Scott, and to expose the best contrived deeds of which history gives a record, has covered himself and his country with unparallelled infamy, and filled the world with shame.

*Levee Journal.*

All, but the Governor was really unhappy. The demagogues are working with the British to give us a war, and to keep the British in the war, and at the head of them stands the traitor Scott, who is a traitor to the South, and to the Union. There is not a bright and glorious leaf that locusts would not now rustically tear from the scroll of history, to cover the name of the greatest of American traitors.—*Levee Journal.*

It is a part of what tactics now to tell their readers that Scott's services in Mexico are depreciated by locofoco, and that the battle of Lundy's Lane was a ignoble American defeat, and at least half of them could say that the whole battle was too small to be worth naming, and that the battle of Lundy's Lane only thirty eight years ago.

State sovereignty in all matters of internal power.

3. The right of secession for any infringement of state sovereignty or violation of the constitutional compact.

Mr. Y. insisted that General Pierce was a fair representative of these doctrines. He spoke of him as having been educated in the Woodbury school of politics—as a pupil of that pure and distinguished statesman, whose elevation to the highest power in the land, he had always predicted. He would not, at any time within the last fifteen years, have been baited by the South as an evidence that her constitutional rights would have been respected during his administration.

He reviewed the votes and speeches of Gen. Pierce in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, during the incipiency and growth to maturity of the anti-slavery agitation, and to the final triumph of that cause. He found voting with the South, and Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Adams, on every issue presented by the abolitionists, save upon the question to receive their petitions—and that while he voted to receive, as in his opinion, involving the right of petition, he denounced the aims of the petitioners in decided terms.

In Mr. Pinkney's celebrated resolutions, reported in 1836, as a selected committee, to whom I had been referred all papers relating to the subject of slavery, and of which committee Gen. Pierce was a member. These resolutions were united upon by the southern representatives, as presenting the true issue upon the slavery question, and were fiercely assailed by the northern abolition party. Gen. Pierce, however, in his report, in committee and in the House—in all stages.

Mr. Y. showed that in '37, Mr. Calhoun brought forward his celebrated resolutions on the same question, covering a wider view of the issues presented than even Mr. Pinkney's. One of those resolutions asserted that the efforts of the people of the States or the slaves in their efforts to secure the abolition of slavery, were direct and dangerous attacks on the institutions of the Slaveholding States."

General Pierce voted for, and advocated the entire series, as presenting "the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise not a mere question of expediency, but one of the highest importance in which the public faith is directly involved."

Mr. Y. added, also, to the conduct of Gen. Pierce, in New Hampshire, upon the question of the annexation of Texas, when Mr. Hale took ground against that measure as a pro slavery act, showing that General Pierce gave all his influence to the South, and counteracted Hale's efforts to the North. He also mentioned Gen. Wood, the regular Democratic nominee in New Hampshire, for the office of governor, commanding co-operation with the Free-soilers for their support. Gen. Pierce at once took the bold ground of advocating the rescinding of the nomination; the putting up of a new and sound man in the stead of the canvass—and succeeded in effecting this policy. Mr. Y. said, that a recent extract showed that it had been the aim of Gen. Pierce, not only to keep himself above all suspicion of favoring Free-soil, but to keep, as far as he could, the New Hampshire Democracy in a like sound condition.

Mr. Y. also reviewed the past life of General Pierce with reference to the State Rights doctrine, and to the country—an issue which he was the commander-in-chief in that battle, nor was he the hero of the fight. It was General Miller, who said "I can fly," and did try, and took the batter. We certainly had the victory in the fight, although it was thought best to leave the field afterwards to the enemy. Both parties claimed the advantage in that fight; but the English reviews subsequently confessed that it was the best proof of heroic valor on the part of Americans that had ever been exhibited; that England had nothing to boast of.

Let the whigs confine themselves to the truth of history, and nothing will be said on this subject but commendation of Gen. Scott. When, however, they would rob the living and the dead of their laurels to enhance the glory—not of General—but of a party candidate for the Presidency, they must be corrected.

**THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.**—This vessel, said to be the largest and most beautiful merchant ship in the world, has cleared at New York for San Francisco, on her maiden voyage.

Serious heavy bets in relation to the passage have been made, one of which is, that she will accomplish it inside of 90 days, and another, that she will beat the crack passage of the Flying Cloud. On each of these bets \$10,000 are at stake. She is about two-thirds loaded with a miscellaneous cargo, which has been taken at unusually high rates, namely, 74½¢. The ordinary rates are from 45 to 50.

**MESSRS. Wm. P. BENEDICT AND Wm. C. KENNEDY,** surviving partners of the firm of Economy Law & Co., have associated themselves together under the name and style of Benedict and Kennedy, and will continue the same business at the old stand.

**We call the attention of plasters to the report of the proceedings of a meeting held by the journeymen of the ciest, at the Hope engine house on Monday. They will hold another meeting on the 14th inst.**

**IT WILL be seen that North Carolina has gone democratic by an increased majority. This is a comment on the nomination of Graham, Old North, as safe for Pierce and King by another increased majority.**

**Levi Buckingham, one of the pioneers of Ohio, died at his residence in Sycamore township, in that State, on the 28th ult. Aged 87 years.**

**Fitz Greene Hallieck has been elected to deliver the poem next year before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College.**

**The Cincinnati Commercial says that nearly three-fourths of the travel to Pittsburgh from that city is by railroad.**

**Several items and business notices intended for to day's paper, are unavoidably deferred until to-morrow.**

**It is said that the brig St. Louis boat, Atlanta, will make a trip to the Ohio as soon as the water will permit.**

**The Telegraph will be hauled out upon the marine railway at Cincinnati in a few days for repair.**

**The Weekly Democrat will be issued this morning; single copies in envelopes for sale at the counting room.**

**The John Simpson is the regular packet for St. Louis to-day.**

**The Chancellor leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.**

**We received by yesterday's mail the Cincinnati Atlas of the first of May.**

**The Sea Gull has been raised and taken to Madison to be repaired.**

**The recent rise has set a number of coal boats adrift which were aground above.**

**What is the matter with the Cincinnati Sun? We have not received it for several days.**

**Mr. Sands, the equestrian, is not dead. The telegraph should not kill people thus.**

**Messrs. Copp & Barnett, are already receiving a portion of their fall purchases.**

**There was a slight shock of an earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba on the 7th ult.**

HON. WM. L. VANCE.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from a speech delivered before the late Southern Rights Convention, by Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. It presents in a clear light the patriotic course pursued by Gen. Pierce, for a series of years, on the momentous question, by which the harmony of the Union has been so seriously disturbed. No man has stood more firmly and consistently by the constitutional rights of the South than Mr. Yancey; and his views, therefore, are justly entitled to the highest consideration.

The late March convention declared that "we are bound to the Union, and to the Constitution, by the strongest ties of duty and honor, and that we will not consent to the dissolution of the southern States, to secede from the Union, or to give up our rights as a nation, or to sacrifice our country to the South." On motion, however, of officers was voted into, which resolved as follows: "A. C. Cross, President, G. W. Schwartz, Treasurer, John H. Williams, Secretary, Vigilance Committee, Messrs. W. W. Stevenson, D. C. Moorehead, Directors." The proceedings of this meeting will be published in the various city papers.

On motion, the members adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 14th inst., to which meeting all journeymen plasterers of the city are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the society,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Ocean Steamers.

**List of Steamers for the Month of August.**

Euros, from New York, August 11, for Liverpool, Hermann, from New York, August 12, for Bremen, &c. Africa, from New York, August 14, for Liverpool, Glasgow, from Philadelphia, Aug. 14, for Liverpool, United States, from New York, Aug. 14, for Navy, Hay, Sierra Nevada, from New York, Aug. 15, for Aspinwall, Northern Light, from New York, Aug. 15, for San Juan, New York, Aug. 21, for Liverpool, Pacific, from New York, Aug. 25, for Liverpool, Franklin, from New York Aug. 26, for Havre, &c.

To MAKE MUSQUETERS LEAVE.—Tie a piece of ribbon or sash to a thread fastened to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the musqueters will leave the room.—Exchange.

A better and more certain plan is, to tie a Scott's whig to the bed post, and permit him to hang by his hair about the glory Scott achieved at Lundy's Lane only thirty eight years ago.

State sovereignty in all matters of internal power.

3. The right of secession for any infringement of state sovereignty or violation of the constitutional compact.

A portion of this fair young girl is leaning pensively upon the scene below. The bloom of fifteen summers tints her soft cheeks, the sweet fragrance of a thousand flowers are gathered upon a neck of perfect grace, the swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest of love, and beauty hover over her as her own most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a spirit so young, nor can it have caused a spirit so innocent to feel that she has chosen her as her own. Alas! has disapprovingly touched that youthful heart? Yet, it must be so; but hist she starts; her bosom heaves; her eye brightens; her lips part; she speaks: listen—"Jim, you nasty fool! quit scratching that pig's back, or I'll tell me."

**[Reported for the Louisville Democrat.]**

POLICE COURT.

HO. JOHN JONES, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

Henry Jackson, stealing money from Mr. Talbot, one half of which he gave to a woman named Mary Westbrook. Bail of Talbot in \$1200 for one year, and of Mary in \$600 for receiving money known to have been stolen.

John Driscoll, stealing four dollars from Sam Schwing, corner of Tenth and Main streets.

Sam Schwing

## THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD:

**Dr. Blackwell's**

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla Versicolor.

This is composed of various active medicinal prop-

erties, and will be found to be one of the most powerful alteratives, gentle laxatives, and certain tonics ever put together from the vegetable kingdom.

Its efficacy can be attested by a number of physicians who have used it in their practice in this city; and none other can recommend it than those who have used it.

We might also give you names of reliable citizens in Louisville. We offer it to the public, with the confidence that its own intrinsic worth will do for it.

Dr. Bell's Sarsaparilla, at one time, was introduced almost every family in Louisville and Kentucky; but the "all-healing balsm" had not then been introduced.

Blackwell, seeing the deficiency, has supplied it, and now, we trust, it will be adopted by all our men, sent to Counterfeits; will you, Doctor? Doubt not.

The Compound is recommended in every case of Impurity of the Blood. It is unequalled in its alterative and purifying effects in the following diseases, and especially in those where the system is debilitated, Dyspepsia, Faunatic Complaints, swelling of the Glands, Sypnitis, &c., &c. Pure wholesale and retail, \$1.00 per bottle.

BOSTON DRUGGISTS, N. 81 Third street,

between Market and Jefferson.

Also, by Bell, Robins & Co., No. 35 Market street, and by W. J. Blackwell, Main street, Jackson and Hancock.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The third session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue to the last Friday in December. Term of instruction: One year. Professors: Dr. W. H. Morrison, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery;

Dr. D. M. Miller, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery;

Dr. Joshua E. Flint, M. D., Professor of Principles and Operative and Clinical Anatomy;

Dr. L. D. Dickey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology;

Dr. Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology;

Dr. George W. Scott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics;

Dr. David L. Frazee, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology;

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